THE ANTI-JENISH MOVEMENT ABROAD. pr. O'Rellly Finds the Reasons for It in the Alleged dewish Practice of Usury, and Not in a Mere Difference of Religion.

St. GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, June 8 .- In your editorial article. "The Jews and the Anti-Bemiles." in The Sus of May 23, you touch upon a question which has been to me a subject of long and anxious study. More than once, in conversation with the late lamented chael Hel prin, our dear triend. I had engeavored, while in New York, to obtain such information as a man of his eminent scholarly attninments and wide acquaintance with European peoples could give me. Since then that been a principal object with me in my travels and researches to get at the bottom of his Semitle difficulty, which perplexes so many of the best minds in Christendom.

With us, in the United States, the Jewish race occup- a position which they have never efore held anywhere in the civilized world, entside of the limits of Palestine, and of the duration of their own antonomy as a commonwealth and a monarchy. It behooves them. standing as they do, under the American Constitution, under the regis of the common law, protected like all other citizens in the full enyment of all civil and religious rights, not to lay themselves open to the reproaches, the objections, the passions, prejudices, and perseentions to which they have long been subject in the Christian and non-Christian countries of the Old World.

The readers of THE BUN will bear with me while I give them the conclusions at which I have arrived about the Jewish race, after many years of careful observation and conselentious reflection. In the books which I have hitherto given to the public, many pages attest my sympathy with a people who have given us the Redeemer we adore, and the Gospel, which is the very soul and life of our civilization—the very principle of the superiority which Christian society has assumed in the world during so many centuries. The men and women who were the parents of the Christian world, who hid in every province and city of the Roman empire, as well as in the countries beyond its limits, the foundations of the Christian society and civilization of which we are so proud, were almost exclusively of Jewish blood and name; those of other races, who cooperated with them, and with them sealed their faith with their blood, were the disciples of these first apostles Jewish men and women, all of them.

That is one reason why it is so painful to me to hear that race, the kindred of our Lord and His mother, spoken of in terms of hatred, scorn, or insult.

Another reason is that I am by birth an

Irishman, and that, even as we are beginning the last decade of the nineteenth century. Irishmen in Ireland are ground down by as cruel a bondage, as flendish a system of extermination, as ever the Pharaohs devised against their subject Israelites

There ought to be between the people who once were God's chosen people, the descendants of the men and women whom Joshua planted the valley of the Jordan, the exites from Indea and Gallies on the one hand and on the

in the valley of the Jordan, the exises from Judea and Galilee on the one hand and on the other that Ceitic race still oppressed at home by Ballour and Satisbury or scattered abroad among the nations of the earth, a natural, a mighty bond of sympathy.

The Irish have also endured worse than Egyptian servitude; nay, they are now enduring it in its most aggravated form. Why abould I and my brethren not sympathize with every effort made by that other ancient and heroic race to attain to the enjoyment of nerfect political and religious equality in this modern world of ours? I am not blind to the just grounds of reproach to which the conduct of the Jewish race is open, any mere than to their virtues and precious social qualities.

I am free to confess that I more than once asked Michael Heilprin if it would not be possible to hold in the United States a Jewish congress, composed of representative men from both hemispheres, and open to a lew, at least, of the most eminent Christians who were friendly to the Jews. I was anxious to see such a congress discussing calmity and courageously the very objections which Edouard Dromont and others are at his moment setting forth with such deadly educations which. Edouard Dromont and others are at his moment setting forth with such deadly educations and other practices which, rightfully or wrongrully, made them so odious among the peoples of the European Continent.

His answer was that such a Congress was a

them so odious among the peoples of the European Continent.

His answer was that such a Congress was a practical impossibility, and he gave me for this opinion a weighty reason which I need not here enumerate.

Since I came to France I conceived the idea of taking one or both of M. Drumonts works, and putting them in a form adapted to our reading public, with an introduction and notes of my own, correcting what I thought was erroneous, exaggerated, misleading, or mischievous in the original, Intended to challenge in a sport of historical justice, fair play, and true Christian charity, the Jewish people all ever the world to examine seriously, dispassionately, how far the accusations brought forward by anti-Somitic writers were founded, and, if founded, I should have urged on the forward by anti-Somitic writers were founded, and if lounded, I should have urgal on the Universal Semitic Alliance the necessity of preventing a terrible persecution by adopting a line of policy and practice in harmony with the moderate public opinion of the freest Christian countries, such as that prevailing in the United States and the British empire. In this project, had circumstances permitted metocarry it out, I should have been guided by no narrow secarian or racial spirit. I think still that any eminent writer who would undertake and execute worthily such a task, would do a most timely and most important service to all Christian nations, as well as to the Jews themselves.

service to all Christian nations, as well as to the Jews themselves.

There is no doubt whatever but Jewish influ-ence in the world of money, of politics, and of journalism is to a very great extent—here in Europe at least—cast with the cause of Anti-christ, no matter what may be the name as-sumed by this mortal enemy of the Christian social order. This is a fact which forces itself on all serious observers. M. Drumont, in his last work, success a saying of Baron Rothschild which illustrates my meaning. Some one conwhich illustrates my meaning. Some one conversing with him about the hardships which he and his friends were helving the Italian Government to throw in the way of the Pope, asked the prince of finance why he countenanced such a policy. "On" he replied "it hapleasure to hit the priests hard." No doubt is a pleasure to hit the priests hard." No doubt they are hitting them hard wherever they have they are hitting them hard wherever they have a chance. But if Baron Rothschild is indeed animated by this religious and racial fanatisism, there are other Jows, scarcely, if at all, less eminent and powerful than he, who take of the Semitic question in its twofold aspect the same view which you express in dealing with the persecution of "Sofia koma."

This is why I wish that this same question should be taken up and treated. I do not say on humanitarian principles—I hate the word—but in the light of true Christian principle, in Secondance with that liberty and that charity which are at the bottom of our civilization, and are the informing spirit of all truly Christian society.

As I should be taken to be to the bottom of our civilization, and are the informing spirit of all truly Christian society.

and are the informing spirit of all truly Christian scolery.

As I shall ask you to be kind enough to allow me to treat of this matter in two separate letters i shall condine my remarks here to associating for the intense acti-Semilic spirit which manifests itself on the Continent of Europe. In my next letter I shall take the liberty of telling the Jows in what I think they are to blame, as we has to say to Christian roaders in what I believe they would do well to imfare the virtues of the Jews.

It was during my stay in Spain, especially during the six months I spent in Seville studying the history and archives of that most ancient city, that I obtained the most light on what I have called the Jewish question. The Jews had a namerous colony there long before the Christian era. They had found their way to the eastern and southern coasts of Spain in

ress of the Arab arms, we come across startling instances of treachery on the part of the Jews. They threw open to the invaders the gaves of more than one city.

This was bitterly remembered against them by the Spanlards. In the following centuries the great found mobiles fatrasses to Jews the management of their households and estates, slore than the of the kings of testile, of Leon, of Aragon and Jewish treasurers. Among a walke proping the yews attended to the accommission of weath and the development of industry and commerce. Lyon in the middle ages they were the money power in more than

milition of weath and the development of inducty and commerce. Even in the middle
ages they were the money pewer in more than
one European State. This was not to their
development of the terror of the common domestic
development of the terror of the common domestic
enemy, it was found that nearly all of them
were deeply inde stell to devise in money lenders,
or to the men who in one capacity or another
had long had the superintendence and managemont of their estates. Peace only increased
extravagance came from the pure of the devise
manages and the superintendence and managemont of their estates, reace only increased
extravagance came from the pure of the devise
manager, treasurer, or mency lender.
This fond of debt falling on the feudal
propiletor and lands of Spain at the end of
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contain inductor of the persecution of the devise
and the indies of the lands of Spain at the end
the authorized listorian of Seville, but the official annalist of Andalusia. His works are necepted as an authority on all matters connovice with his native city and province. The
annals of the linguisition in Seville, the archives
of the Indies in the Long or Exchange, and the
records of the city itself he has made the study
affirms in his history of Seville that the rerocution which ended in the expulsion of the
Queen had no active part in it) was simply a
north all manouvers cot up by the noiles
and others against the dews, their credflors. It was a new way of paying old
debts. Selfer Gueener's processes had
contracted toward the Jews. The king, who
was avarieous easerly approved of the institution. "A mere police establishment," Sofior
fulled and managers of traitesent and
neighbors, and other here of the course for
the lond of the which the higher classes had
contracted Jews found guilty of havi

IT WAS A GREAT GAME OF CHESS The Young Man Who Beat Sulejmann Pasha Fifty Years Ago.

On a summer afternoon, almost fifty years ago, Sulejmann Pasha, Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian artillery, sat at coffee in a café on the Nile terrace in Cairo. At tables near him | gency. This theory satisfied them until about | were many soldiers, who had helped him fight | 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when one of them the armies of Sultan Mahmud not many months before. Several of them had been with him in the battle of Nizib, when he routed the Turkish army under Hafiz Pasha and Col. von Moltke, then in the Sultan's service. But Sulemann Pasha was not thinking of the soldiers about him, nor of Hailz Pasha nor Col. von Moltke, nor the great battle of Nizib.

His whole attention was concentrated on a struck three terrible blows with a club or other

chessboard before him. Sulejmann Pasha was a famous chess player. In the first few weeks after his return to Cairo he had beaten dozens of times Ulema Reschid Aga, formerly the champion chess player of northern Egypt. He regarded his reputation as a chess player as somewhat akin to his reputation as a warrior. He considered chess to be preëminently a soldier's game, and never tired of making elaborate comparisons between strategy on the chess board and strategy on the field of battle. Every afternoon he met Ulema Rescuid Aga at the café on the Nile terrace and beat him two or three games.

On this particular afternoon, almost fifty years ago, Ulema Reschid Aga was a little late in coming to his Waterloo, and Sule;mann Pasha was having a preliminary skirmish with himself while awaiting his opponent's arrival.

Pasha was having a preliminary skirmish with himself while awaiting his opponent's arrival. His diversion was interrupted by the appearance on the terrace of a long, gaunt, bony young stranger. The stranger strote right up to the Pasha's table and after making a half-military salute, said so loadly that every one on the terrace could hear.

"Pasha, I challenge you to a game of chess."
All the officers on the terrace sat quite still and stared at the thin, pale young man who stood before their great commander. The Pasha looked him over curiously.

"I am at your service," was his answer, after a long pause. "How high do you usually play?

"Sometimes for nothing, sometimes for a great deal. You'fly the stakes, Pasha."

"Well, a hundred ducats will not be too much."

The stranger nodded and sat down. The lots were cast. The game was begun. All the officers in the case lost their collect to crowd around the players. The first lew moves convinced them that the long, bony lingers of the stranger had moved chess mon many times before. At the end of twenty minutes the Pasha's eyes studenly brightness and he smilled. He had an invincible combination. He blaced his queen before his opponent's queen. The officers began to grumble, for they thought their commander had lost his head. Only leschid Aga, who in the mean time had joined the guessed his friend's combination, and he, too, was sure that it was invincible.

"He will take the queen," commented the spectators, anxiously.

"Then he will be checkmated in eight

Investigation.

plan a crime works every point and detail to one common centre-an alibi. The law has common sense enough in this one particular to presume that a man who is in Boston, for instance, when a murder is committed in Cla-cionali could not have fired the shot or struck the blaw. Therefore, let one accused of crime prove to the jury that he was at some other point at a certain critical hour, and he must be declared innocent. This knowledge makes the alibi a favorite defence. If not clearly proved, it always raises doubts and affords opportunity for argument. On the other hand, however, when an all it is tairly beaten by the prosecution, then circumstantial evidence becomes the death trap of the accused, and he has no show. One of the best laid alibis I ever ran up against in my career as a detective, and one of the ensiest to work out after I got the end of the thread in hand, was put forward in a case in Iowa about twenty years ago. The situation was this: In a small village in the vestern part of the State lived a Miss Clarinda Moore, a spinster about forty-five years of age. She was worth \$50,000, and she had adopted a boy named Byron Fergus. At the date of which I am writing this boy was no longer a boy, but a young man of 23. He was employed as a clerk in a dry goods house, and boarded and lodged at home. He was adopted at the age of twelve, and on the day he reached his majority Miss Moore made a will leaving him everything. This fact was known to all in the village. Fergus was a model young man. No one could point out a single bad habit. He was trusted and respected by all, and had he been accused of the slightest dishenesty, no one would have

telloved the charge.
In a smaller village six miles away Fergus had an aunt who was a widow and lived alone. with the exception of having the company of a servant girl. He was in the habit of going over there about once in two months and remain-ing over Sunday. On these trips he drove a horse and buggy belonging to the village cooper. The horse had a peculiar habit, which will be described into on. One Saturday even-ing of a July day Fergus drove away on one of these trips. There were two or three women at the gate in company with Miss Moore when he drove away. The only thing out of the usual run was the remark that Eyron looked rather pale and seemed a bit nervous, but probably this would never have been thought of but for what came to pass.

At 11 o'clock that night there was a thunder storm, and an insurance agent who was on the road between the two villages, with horse and buggy, drove into a fence corner and sheltered himself as well as possible with the waterproofs. In the midst of the storm a horse and

men were summoned to make an investigation, and in a few minutes it was discovered that a minute be read to be a minute in the way of at the door of her belicon. She had been at the door of her belicon. She had been at the door of her belicon. She had been at the door of her belicon. She had been at the door of her belicon. She had been at the door of her belicon. She had been at the door of her belicon. The had been at the door of her belicon and the her believed but were dood. It was therefore, at the bludes among the first and the line placed in the house among the first and the line placed in the house among the first and to study his believed to have a first had a granged the washed for she had any ran-ascilian been done, house. Not a should train a mane in leaves that and to an anaex in leaves, that while the performant an ance in leaves, but will be a state that the should be breed to have a state that the should be breed the hear he locked startled and turned paid, the pattern of the hear he locked startled and turned paid, the pattern of the hear he locked startled and turned paid, the pattern of the hear he locked startled and trained paid, the pattern of my business.

If ound him makine ready to litch un to he did not how my procession. As I offer the pattern of my business are locked startled and turned paid, the pattern of my business.

If ound him makine ready to litch un to he did not how my procession. As I offer the hear he locked startled and turned paid, the pattern of the hear he locked startled and turned paid. However, it prefered and turned paid, the pattern of the hear he locked startled and turned paid, the pattern of the hear he locked startled and turned paid. However, it prefered and turned paid that he should be trained to the pattern of the hear he locked startled and turned paid. However, it prefered and the leaves of the hear he locked startled and turned paid that he should be trained to the hear he locked startled and turned paid that he should be trained to the hear he locked for the six of the first of the post of the most interest of the first of the post of the most interest of the first of the post of the most interest of the first of the post of the most interest of the first of the post of the most of the post of the most of the post o

GOOD SIGRIES OF THE PRESENT DAY. warrant was issued and Fergus was taken into custody. By this time the townsheemed hegan to think it a queer case, Fergus had gone over the house and declared that is think. The man who sits down to deliberately

began to think it a queer case, Fergus had gone over the house and declared that in thing had been taken. No suspelious characters had been noticed in the neighborhood. Jewelry and money had been left irang on the bureau, showing that the object could not have been plunder. Bid the woman have an enemy? No, not one, as far as we could learn. Who could profit by her death? No one but Fergus, and yet this was one of the strong points he brought forward. It was known to a so-re of people that she had made her will in his favor. Would not everything be his at her death?

To clinch our case and make deroumstantial evidence go of we must show a motive. This seemed hopeless, but I went at the task, hoping evidence might aid me if Ferguson was guilty. I examined his personal effects over and over again is search of a hint but for two weeks after he had been sent to jail I discovered nothing. Then I got the clue where I ought to have secured it before. In a drawer in his desk I found several evertisenest; plainly in the interest of swindiers. One of them road:

"A steady young man with \$10,000 cash capital exception in the condensation of them road:

them rend:
"A steady young man with file, we cash capital can
double it in one year in a legitimate enterprise. For
particulars address Box 29; "Ac, Another read:
If you have nerve and \$5,000 in each we will make on a mill issuare in one year. We permit the fullest incatigation before investment. Write for justification,

A third just hit his case:

A third just hit his case:

Are you a voung and ambilious man, feeling that
you could get ahead it properly backet on lencouraged?

Jave you any money. Can you get from one thousand
to three thousant. If yo we will pastively guarantee
you fill but return for every dollar, and inside on a year. diave you any money? Can you get from one thousand to three thousant. If so we will plastively guarantes you 5000 in return for every dollar, and inside of a year.

I felt sure he had written some of these parties, but as I could not that any letters from them I set out to hunt them up in person. They were bold-faced swindlers, and they bothered me some, but in the end I got flow letters written by Fergus. In one of them he stated that he would soon have money to invest, and expressed his satisfaction at the jarthulars of the si eculation as arras given him. The greed of gain, then, was his ince-niive. The woman, who had been mother and sister to him came of a long-lived race, and was in good health, and a month before her death was told by a destor in the hearing of Fergus that she was likely tollve to be 50 or 100 years old. Until her death the young man could hope for little or nothing as she was obliged to make the interest of her capital support her.

Murderer or not, the boy was the legal heir, and he employed the best legal tatent in the West to defend him. The lawyers might take every dollar if they could but clear him. It was a verliable light for life with all the money and most of the talent on one side, but that web of circumstantial evidence kets drawing closer and closer, and it could neither be broken nor explained away. Had Fergus been innocent a frank reply to each question would have explained it. Being guilty, his evasions only made uniters worse. The jury were out fourteen hear; before finding a verdict of guilty, but within an hour he had made a tuil confession. He told me that he had been planning for two months, and that he believes he had arranged details until his case could withstand the most minute investigation of the highest detective talent.

OUR MODEL MINISTER.

And he Wasn't Such a Wonderful Scholar or So Very Elequent Either. From the Congregationalist,

We tried lately to recall what we could of a conver-ation in our office which took place not under five years ago, and stated that we

bugsy, drove into a fonce corner and sheltered himself as well as possible with the water proofs. In the midst of the storm a horse and bugsy came along. The driver was so enveloped by waterproofs that the agent could not tell whether he was old or young, large or small, white or black. At that spot the road had been lately graded up, and was very soft. The stranger was urging the horse to trot. but the beast found the mud too deep and could only proceed at a walk. As the strange horse came onposite there was a long, vivid flash of lightning, and the agent saw that the animal had his hoad turned to the right and his tongue out. This was the peculiar habit of the cooper's horse when on a walk. When trotting he held up his head and kept his tongue bak. The agent identified the horse to his perfect satisfaction, and called out to the driver, astisfaction, and called at the house on their way to ascertain her excuse. As the day was fine, and she was not seen at church, two three of her friends called at the house on their way to ascertain her excuse. They found the curtains down and the doors locked. As they knew of young Fergus going to his annu's the evening previous, they reasoned it out that he must have returned during the night for Miss Moore, she cerhaps be long wanted for an emprehension of past facts becomes the confidence of the must have returned for an emergency. This theory satisfied them until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when one of them must have returned to gather a bouquet of flowers. Sho then noticed bloody finger ma door, and, trying the door, lound it was of three she dared not enter the house, but two or three she dared not enter the house, but two or three she dared not enter the house, but two or three men were summoned to make an investigation, and in a few minutes it was discovered that a murder had been committed. The dead body of Miss Moore was found in the sitting room, at the door of her below. She had been at the door of her below.

THE AUTTED ACTOR.

IIIs Relation to the Theatrical Profession -Views of Three Prominent Managers-Daniel Frohman, J. M. Hill, and Frank Sauger-Some Conflicting Opinions, From the Bir bester Posts Cancers,

A New York gentleman sends the Post-Express the following article on the relations of the amaicur actor to the theatrical world:

Every now and then a now goes up from the theatrical procession, or at least from demonstrative members of it, complaining of the presence of the amaicur player on the presence of the amaicur player on the presence of the amaicur player on the presence of the how in question, are or a two-fold character. In the first place, it is vehemently asserted that the influence of the amaicur is detrimental to the dramatic art, especially as the amaicur is a woman, for the reason that the tendency of women on the single is to put forth elothes beyond of culture and diamond gewelry instead of dramatic gesture. But he second point which the professional player makes in his trades against the amaicur rivals is more warmly dwell on; and York gentleman sends the Post-

and diamond jewelry instead of dramatic gesture. But the second point which the professional player makes in his trades against the amitteur rivals is more warmly dwelt on; and that is that the competition tends to reduce the sularies of old and experienced actors, not only by reason of additional competition, but as a result of the last that the competition is of a position of each time in the competition is of a position of additional competition is of a position of additional competition is of a position of a marcial player.

Tam hardly in a position, "remarked Dan Fromman of the Lyceum Theatre," to discuss impartially the relations of amateurs to the propessional stage, as I have had more to do with amateurs during the past seven or eight years than any other metropolitan theatreal manager, and consequently may take a one-sided view of the situation. In my opinion a hard-working and ambitions amateur belonging to a good family is a decided advantage to the stage, both professionally and socially. There is a rank and file in the profession which never attempts to got out of the rut, and, in come arisem with these people, the amateur is infinitely superior in every way.

The average amateur, in the first place, has the decided advantage of education to start with, which most people who drift into the business have not, and furthermore, the amateur is hard-warking and amoutious, the work being, to a certain extent, a labor of love. The advantage of the or these years preparatory second ingler the stage is another big advantage of the amateur over the professional flighten-two people of equal histrodic thient, one goes directly on the professional stage without mistraction or assistance, except so far as natural instinct affords it, and attempts to piny small parts. It will be two or three years before even a moderately important part will, in the course of evens, be intuited to such a person, and, even hailing or proper preparatory instruction, a processional with pay the part some time before the possibilitie

fireation and grace of carriage may be obtained. There is rarely any one in the company competent to instruct him thorougaly on those points, and, as a consequence, months of practice and instituting, which movements on the stage are wanting, which, under to oper tuition, might be acquired in as many weeks.

"The case of the amateur presents a picasing contrast to all this. He or she receives tuntion from some competent teacher and is instructed how to stand, sit, waik, talk, and how to employ the arms and hands so that the word may be suited on the gesture and the gesture to the word. Then there are frequent changes of jurity with means and hands so that the word of playing any one part a year, as the ordinary processional does now a days, the amateur has the advantage of appearing in two or the epilys a week. This not only develops versatility, but also makes known the line of business in which his talents ite. At the oad of three years the amateur is able to play parts which a professional follow worker, who has been before the public for the same length of time, would not date attemnt."

Frank Sanger, the manager of the Broadway Theatre, who was an actor before he was a manager, spoke very fraulty concerning what he believes to be the relations of the aronaleur player to the pro-essional sage and the theatreal profession generally, and with a good deal of warmth enunciated a very different set of the pro-essional sage and the theatreal profession generally, and with a good deal of warmth enunciated a very different set of parts of the pro-essional sage and the theatreal profession generally, and with a good deal of warmth enunciated a very different set of a changer. The abundant supply of mateurs," said Mr. banger. "Or, in other works, people who think they can act, is one of the results of the combination system, in the old stock days we en't was an actor the theatre was the school whose acting was a story of the stage manager. The object of the same course of spouts and have a deventing any through the c

teurs genuses, my opinion of the ama stage as a school for the profession is a very high one. I am a great believer in na very high one. I am a great believer in natural acting and the tend-ney of amateur schools, on which amateur is have to desent for guidance and instruction, is distinctly toward mechanical acting. The true actor, like the true poet, is here, but never made. The greatest orator in the history of the world, if the accounts of historians are to be depended upon, James Philipot Curran, never took a lesson in election in his it, yet he moved his listeners to tears or laughter as he willed, and even in the course of ordinary conversation mer would gather round to listen, and fairly hang upon his words. In more recent times we have Daniel Webster, whose wonderful rowers of speech came from nature itself, and to-day there is a living poof of what I maintain in the person of Col. Robert C. Ingersoil. Who can listen to Inger oil unmored, and whoever heard of his taking lessons in elecution?" heard of his taking lessons in elecution?

HAS SEEN LEPRAHAWNS, TOO.

Phil Milligan Can't Have a Monopoly the Cute Little Irish Fuiries,

LANCASTER, Pa., June 22 .- " Phil " Milli-

gan, the veteran Democrat of New York city, may be the only living Iri-h-American seventh son of his father, and himself the father of a seventh son, who can bong of having seen a live leprahawn, as stated in last Sunday's Sun, but he is not the only living Irish-American who has seen a live leprahawn. Mir: Malong of the famous Lancaster county Majone family enjoys that rare distinction. Mirt Malone probably may more properly be called an American-Irishman. He was born in Laneaster county fifty years ago, but was taken to the home of his fore athers in Ireland when he was but a few months old, and grew up among the shamrocks and leprahawns. He returned to the land of his birth a few years ago, and is a wealthy Irish gentleman, with a brogue richer than any that ever came over from county Cavan, although he was born among the Pennsylvania Dutch, He is a bachelor, and does not boast of being the fatherol a seventh son. But Lanenster has been familiar for years with leprahawns from hear-ing the gental Mirt's tales of the many and many a time to has seen them at their sports

on the green tarf of old Ireland. Once in particular he had an opportunity of observing the doings of these merry little men. He was returning home one bright moonlight night-or rather morning, for the time was creeping along toward dawn-when he heard a great ado in a meadow at the roadside. He stole to the hedge and peeped over, and there, in the bright light of the pale moon, he saw the sward covered with leprahawns. They were

in the bright light of the pale moon, he saw the sward covered with learnhawns. They were entaged in a lively game of ball, tossing their ball to one another, and should merrily. The sight was see entraneous that Mirt lost himself in gazing at it, and before he was aware of it he had riven, and was standing so that half of his bedy was exposed above the hedge. The first thing he knew, the leprahawns discovered him, and there arose a sheat from them.

"The it to Mirt! The it to Mirt!" shoulded a chorus of polly voices, and instantly the bail the little men were playing with was "tipled" to Mirt. Not knowing what the result might be he started to burry away. But the legrahawns came pouring in great glee un from the meadow and over the hedge and swarred around Mirt in the road, eat hing him by the coat tails and seramilling upon him. They wanted him to come back and "tip the ball with them, but has then day began brooking in the east, and the leprahawns scurred away and were out of sight in their charmed circle.

The rest of the country may not know what alcorahawns are, but Lancaster Linday all alcorations at descriptions of them and their ways, as he observed them so many, many times. Mr. Malone is a cossin of Tem festion, the rotund County Demoracy leader, and late supervisor of the Cost Response to New York. Tom pays Mirt frequent visits in Lancaster, the knows all that Mirt calls them lepracaughns.

FUN AND PHILOSOPHY

Mixed in Wise and Highly Exhibarating Proportions.

"Flut if you don't love him, Clara, why are you going to marry him?"

"liveause he dured me to, mamma. He knew my high-spirited nature, too, O, I'll make him sorry enough for it, don't you be afraid!"—Uhimae Pribme.

DAVE HIM THE FOAM. From the Louist Citizen.

First Actor (pompously)—What will you drink, my boy? Second Actor—The same as you do. First Actor—One beer! Charles, drink first. What is an echo?" asked the teacher of the infant chasa, "It's what you hear when you shout," reintanteless.
"H's what you hear when you shout," replied a youngster.
"Is it caused by a hill or a hollow?" again asked the tenener.
"Both," was the ready reply.
"How soy"
"The hill throws back the hollor."—Binghamion Republican.

Pagley—I saw a melancholy sight a few days ago a messenger boy standing pensively on the street corner.

Fogg—That's nothing.
Bacley—No, but a me one had hung on the boy's buck a sign. Will move about May 1."—St. John Telegraph.

Mrs. Kawler-Does your husband ever con-lescend to hold the baby?

doscend to hold the baby?

Mrs. Stayathome—Oh, yes! Every Wolnesday and Saturday evening, while I run the lawn mower.—Lawrence American. First Chicago Lady-How do you like Emily's new husband?
Second Chicago Lady—I never tried him.—To-ledo Hiade,

"Yours is an agricultural country, isn't it?" asked a man on the limited of his new acquaintance from Dakota. "Yes, pardiner." "What do you raise mostly?" "Jack pots."—Drake's Magazine.

First Organ Grinder-Ah. signors, how you getta long, eh?

Second Organ Grinder-Vara bad! I beginna to-day ze tens scena of ze second part of ze "Nibelunga"—what you calla? I break already file barrel and killa two monk; but ze people will have ze dama Vagna, basta!-Life.

THE COMING DRAMA. Theatrical Manager-I must have a new play for next season. Can you furnish it?

Dramatic Author—Certainly, if my wife will help me out with the baby talk. Got your star Theatrical Manager-Yea; but he won't be ready to rehearse till fall. His mother refuses to wean him in hot weather. - Pack.

Popinisy in Boston for the first time)—
What's that blinding glare of light down the
street? Tin shop troke house? Blotson-Oh,
no! That's only a bevy of lieston girls coming
home from school. You soe the sun reflects
from the spectacles.—Burnington Free Press.

She-No. eir, it is impossible. I am sorry, indeed, but I can never marry you. He-And yet the encouragement you gave me last night in the waltz—She-Oh, that mustn't be counted, what I said under prossure, so to speak.—Terre Haute Express.

Miss Spook Chaser—Do you believe in second sight, Mr. Peck? Mr. N. Peck—You just bet I do. My marriage was a result of love at first sight—Terre Hauls Express.

Domestic economy consists in doing without things. It was first practised by Adam and Eve.—Martha's Vineyard Heraid. Flossie is six years old. "Mamma," she asked one day, " if I get married will I have to have

riossic is all yours old. January sa asked one day, "if I get married will I have to have a histand like pa?"

"Yes," replied the mother, with an amused smile.

"And if I don't get married will I have to be an old maid like Aunt Kate?"

"Yes."

"Mamma,"-after a pause-"it's a tough world for us women, ain't it."-Binghamton Re-

Clerical man—Can I get a job to raise a little religious enthusiasm in your church?

Deacon—Who are y.u?
"I am a boy proacher."
"What is your age?"
"Sixty-five."
"I ou won't do. We don't employ any boy preachers under 70 this year."—Texas Siftings.

The man who is busy working doesn't have time to read up on the subject of capital and later, and the man who puts in his time in reading on that subject doesn't have time to work. That's why no one reaches a complete comprehension of the difficulty,—Merchant Trace.er.

The difference between missions and home church work is this: At home ministers live off their cor gregations, but in mission fields the congregations live off the missionaries.—Pittsburgh Caronacie.

Scripture shows us how and when the children of Israel learned so well the art of making both end-meet. It was when they were in the de-ert and the soup at the same time.—

Terre Plante Express.

Terre Raute Express.

Husband—It is true. Maria. I sometimes go out and take a seem glass with a friend. Associated as I am in business with men who drink occasionally, and having for my acquaintances and intimate friends chiefly those who are accustomed to drinking in moderation. I cannot well avoid following their example once in a while without appearing unsocial.

Wits—Gol-lee! Christopher Beeswax! Confound the luck to thunder! Saw my blamed head off if—

Husband (in astonishment)—Are you crazy. Maria? What do you mean by such language!

Mis—I am only talking as you do, John. If

A PROVISO ADDED. An old vaz who had been in the habit of call-ing on a certain business man on Griswold street for dim-s was asked the other day how much be would take to keep away for all fu-ture time. He thought for a moment and then realised:

OFER NIAGARA'S CATARACT. The Barrel Boat in Which C. D. Graham

is to Attempt the Dangerone Trip. NIAGABA FALLS, June 22.- One of the most daring feats which can be tried at Niagara Falls is to go over the enteract. A few attempts have been made, but nobody has ever been able, either accidentally or otherwise, to accomplish the feat. The torrent, even as far up as the head of Gont Island, is so turbulent that parsons who have been so unfortunate as to got within its power have lost their lives. Only two weeks ago, Jacko Walker and Fred, Davy, two experienced river men, undertook to row down stream to the head of Goat Island, and despite their most desperate exections, were swept over the entarnet Bodies going over are usually stripped by the water's force, and are sucked under by the lower rapids only to reappear in the whirlpools or possibly below it, if they are ever recovered.

Boats that have gone over have been dashed to pieces on the rocks.

There could hardly be a more dangerous trip than that outlined by Carlisle D. Graham,

to pieces on the rocks.

There could instally be a more dangerous trip than that outlined by Carlisle D. Graham, the here of several trips through the whirlpool rapids. Abdut the latter part of this month the there are the little protection his new barrel lifeboat can afford. He will probably be accompanied by Masa Osaga, one of the little All lights in the Cleveland-linverly ministrels, who has a desire to go through the wonderful experience of coming as near death as he can with the hope of living atterwards has he can with the hope of living atterwards.

The barrel bout is designed for a lifeboat, and its inventor save it is entirely different, except in came, from the craft in which he went through the whirlpool and devil's middle like a torpedo, with a turrel amidships, and has side wheels, steering anomatus, and other appliances. The craft is eylindrical in shane, and has three compartments, each of which is water tight. The contre compartment, cach of which is water tight. The contre compartment, the but to work the side wheels and steering apparatus satisfactorily there is hardly more than room for one person. Each of the other two compartments will easily carry two persons. The craft is strongly built of weisesaonel onk and easiar states, and is bound with 24 from bands. In still water it would be as good as any ordinary boat, except for the lack of deck space, it can be propeiled by the side wheels from the inside and the machinery is so arranged that it is reversible. The boat is sufficiently strong to withstand the ordinary shocks of a rough coyant capacity the lack of deck space, it will be as indicionity strong to withstand the ordinary shocks of a rough coyant or and be propeiled by the side wheels from the fusion and the lack of a lack of a lack of a lack of the craft seepes unknowned.

Mr. Graham is determined to make this the greatest effort of his life. All winter he had and the leaken the lack of a lack of a lack of a lack of the craft should be successed to be capacity to be considered to t

about his plans.

"I have fully decided to make the experiment of going over the cataract, and I think I will come out alive, although there is a great risk involved. My craft is strongly built and ought to withstand the element. I have not fixed the date, for the reason that unless somebody pays for my trouble I do not propose to put more money his othe pockets of neople who have heretofore benefited by my performances and then given me the cold shoulder. For \$1,000 I will make the trip publicly, and let the railroads and hotels make all the money they can. Otherwise I shall only notify my friends and the reporters. They and chance spectators only will see the attempt."

There has been some talk of Mrs. Graham accompanying her husband, but this ho will not allow, because the shock would be too great for her.

Mr. Graham was born in Delaware thirty-five years are, and is a cooper by trade. He was the original Niagara whirlpool navigator, and built himself the barrel in which he first made the voyage through the gorge on July 11, 1886, hie repented this on Aug. 19 with his head out of the barrel. On the third trip, June 15, 1887, he lost his barrel in the whirlpool and narrowly escaped being sucked into the maelstrom. Graham is a skill ul swimmer, and sprang from the barr-i to the outer edge of the eddy swimming ashore after a desperate fight with the swirling waters.

SIMPLY EXPLOSIVE WATER

But It Stirred Un the Creater

NORWICH, Conn., June 22 .- At about 34 o'clock on Saturday afternoon people in th streets of Norwich felt the earth shudder slightly and heard a far-away detonation tha seemed to come from below, and was like a phantom sound heard in a dream. thought the sound was produced by a halfgrown earthquake, but nobody knew just what made it. The delicate little seismic shudder and detonation were caused by Mr. William T. just touched off in the rural depths of Preston. Chamberlain, the inventor of this city, who had four miles from this city, part of an ounce of his new explosive, for which he has not yet

An old was who had been in the habit of calling on a certain husiness mus on Oriving the color of the city, who had street for dim-s was asked the other day how the control of the city, who had control the city, who had control the city, who had control the city, but of an once of the city and the relief.

"It do it, Here—let me draw up a writing the control of the city, but of an once of the call of the control of the city, but of an once of the call of the control of the city, but of an once of the call of the control of the city, but of an once of the call of the control of the city and the control of the city of th